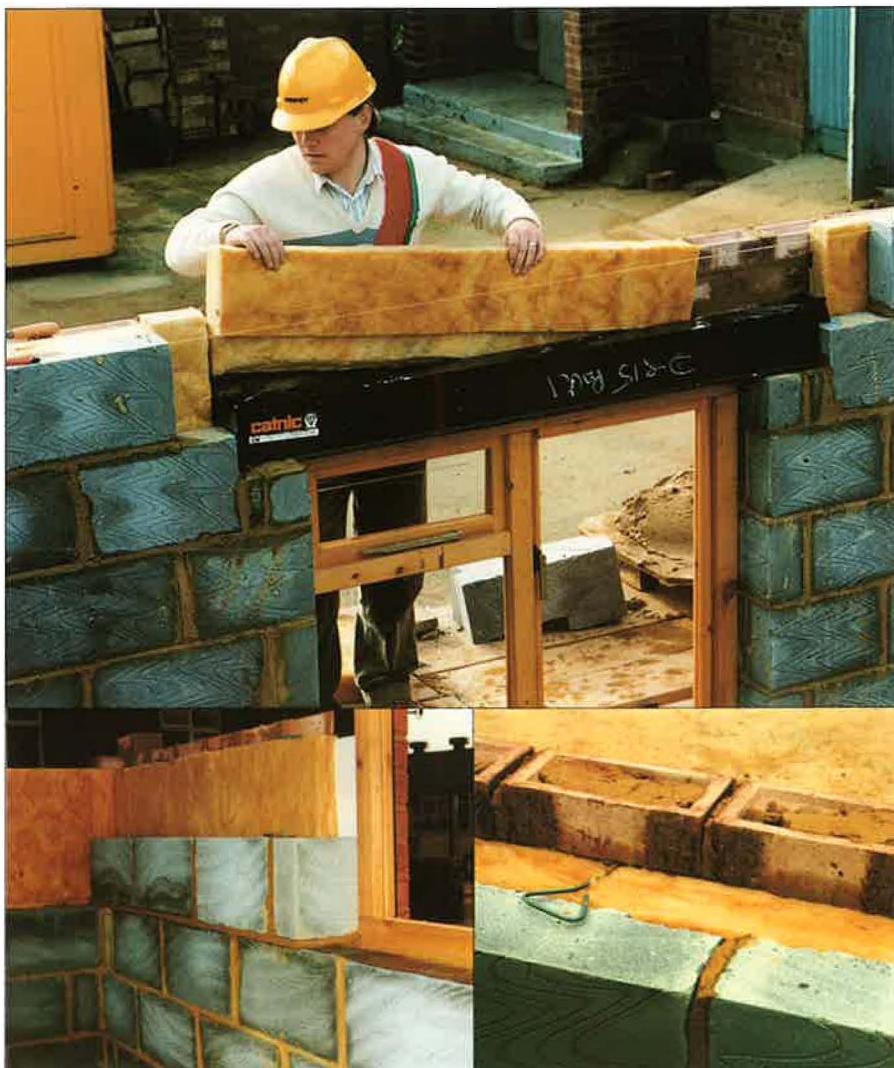


ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN NEW HOUSING

Site practice for tradesmen

External walls: Full fill insulation batts



Full fill insulation batts are built into the wall by the bricklayer as construction proceeds. The insulation batts are thick enough to completely fill the space between both leaves, and should be butted together at all joints, ensuring no gaps are left.

Good workmanship in building the wall is one of the most important factors in ensuring the finished wall resists rain penetration. The following construction sequence is recommended.

- Place batten on previous work
- Build outer leaf to one course above height of next insulation batt
- Clean off mortar snots from cavity face and then remove batten
- Fit insulation batts between wall ties so that batts fit tightly together
- Build inner leaf level to the top of the insulation
- Repeat until wall is complete

Use a batten during bricklaying to stop mortar building up on top of the insulation which could allow rainwater across the cavity to the inner leaf. Check the cavity width regularly to avoid the insulation becoming 'squashed' or not filling the cavity.

To help ensure a successful installation and good performance from the completed wall follow the points on the back of this leaflet.

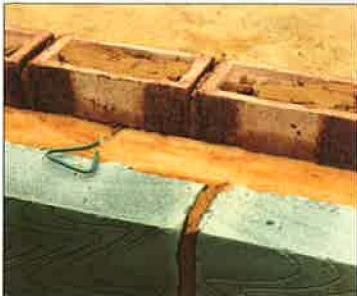
REMEMBER
Workmanship is one of the most important factors in preventing rain penetration

“ Workmanship is one of the most important factors in preventing rain penetration ”



POINTS TO FOLLOW

- Store batts in a dry place prior to use
- Solidly fill all mortar joints and frogs, in particular perpends in the outer leaf
- Do not use recessed mortar joints
- Maintain overall wall thickness within specified wall tolerances
- Batt should be a good fit between the leaves with no gaps left
- Build in insulation batts, do not push them into the cavity
- Use the specified type of non-ferrous or stainless steel wall tie at the correct spacing
- Fit stop ends to all lintels and cavity trays
- Clean off all mortar snots from the cavity face
- Cut batts with a sharp knife or bricklayer's trowel
- On a gable end fit batts right up to verge. If stopped at a lower level fit a cavity tray immediately above the last row of batts
- When using off-cuts, do not place the cut edge against the wall surface
- Protect partially finished work from rain



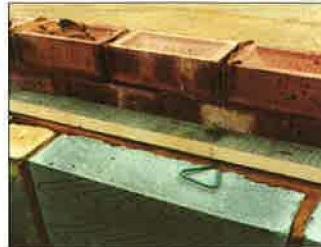
Form weepholes in the outer leaf as specified



Course horizontal joints in batts with wall ties



Use a batten to stop mortar building up on the batts



Install batts with vertical joints staggered



Cut batts neatly to fit around openings



Butt insulation batts tightly at corners, or bend insulation around corner

Acknowledgements

The cooperation of the following organisations in the preparation of this Guide is gratefully acknowledged.

Building Employers Confederation, Energy Group North West (CIBSE, CIOB, RIBA, RICS), National House-Building Council, Chartered Institute of Building, DOE, BRE, Construction Industry Training Board, NBA Tectonics, Wimpey Environmental.